

DISTRICT OF BRIDLINGTON.

.....

Urban District Council

AND

SANITARY AUTHORITY.

—❧—

Report for the Year 1896,

OF

WILLIAM A. WETWAN, M.R.C.S.,

Member of the Sanitary Institute,

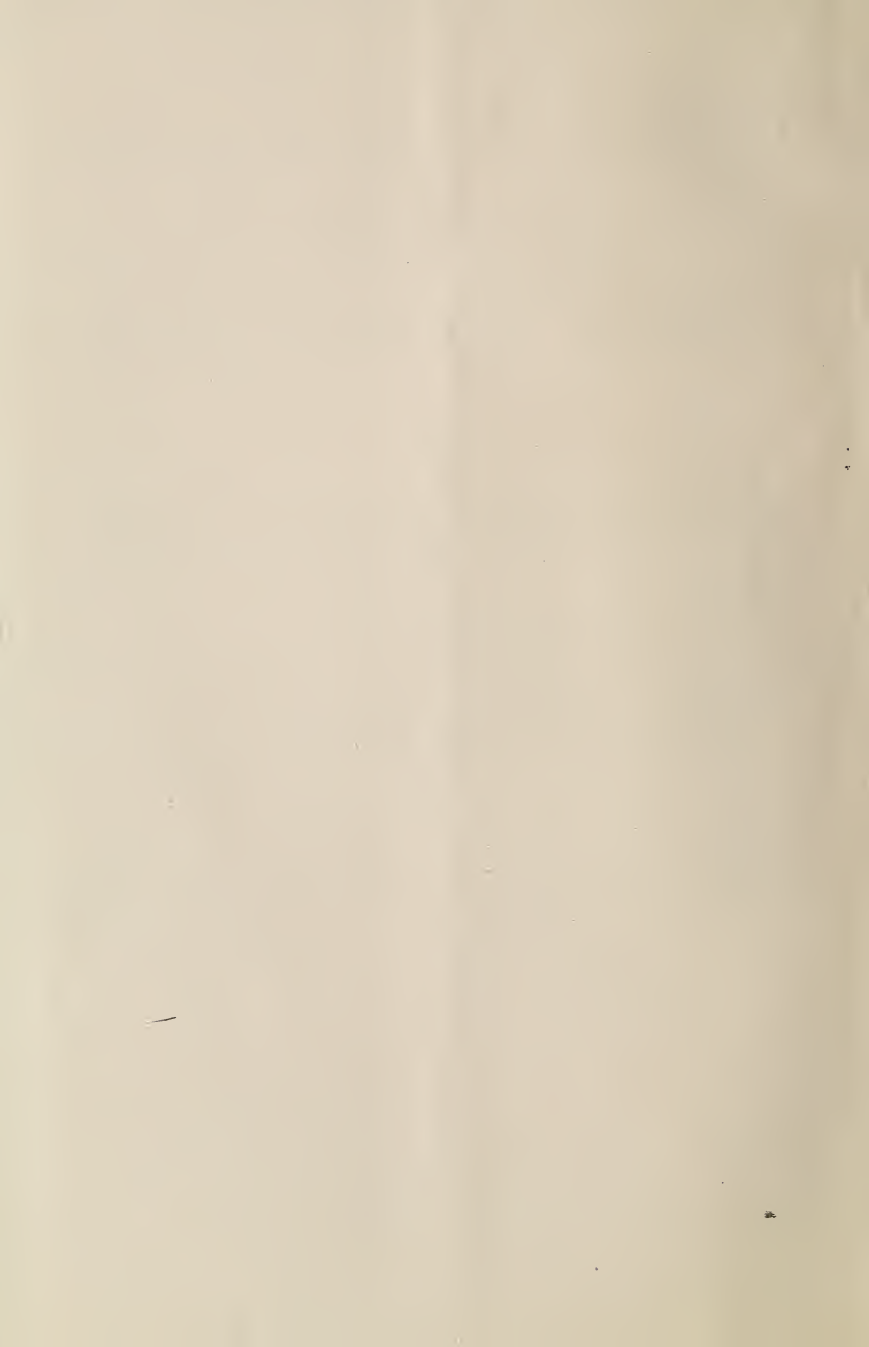
Medical Officer of Health for the District.

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PRINTED BY RICHARD BROWN, 3, KING STREET,

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REPORT 1896.

Bridlington Quay,

February 17th, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District of Bridlington for the year 1896.

The Urban District has within its boundaries the townships of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay; united with the former is part of the parish of Bessingby to form the "locality" familiarly spoken of as the "Old Town," and joined to the latter are the township of Hilderthorpe and part of the parish of Sewerby to form the other locality "The Quay." The Urban District has an area of 2,790 acres, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population of about 2,000 to the square mile—the bulk of the population being confined to the localities above defined. There is a good porous subsoil of sand and gravel, overlying in the South the post tertiary deposits of Holderness, and on the North the chalk deposit of the Wolds. The contour of the ground is a gentle slope, somewhat undulating trending from the Wolds on the North to the sea on the South and East. The scenery varies with the geological features of the District, from the bare and somewhat bleak aspect of the North side where are the grand chalk cliffs and Flamborough Head, to the syloam sweetness of low lying Holderness on the South and the freshening ripple of the waters of the Bay.

The status and characteristics of the populations accord sharply with the boundaries of the two localities, and I think we may trace the results of environment in the differing rates of mortality and sickness. In the Old Town we have the greatest density of population, the dwellings, many built within the curtilages of more pretentious residences are often small and old—the bulk of their occupants belong to the wage-earning classes of the community gaining their living in the building and allied trades, and in agricultural pursuits—whilst the better class houses are residential or used for business purposes. The Quay is mostly taken up with lodging-houses and private residences, shops &c., and Hilderthorpe gives a home to the majority of the seafaring population with lodging letting as a subsidiary business. The effects of environment are not difficult to trace. Some years ago in tabulating diseases I noted that 70 per cent. of the deaths from Diarrhœa and Fever, and 60 per cent. of the mortality from Phthisis Pulmonalis belonged to the Old Town whilst the death-rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia was 4·9 per 1000 at Bridlington, and 1·7 per 1000 at the Quay; thanks, however, to the opening out of new streets, the demolition of old property and the erection of improved dwellings, this unsatisfactory feature of our health statistics is showing considerable amelioration.

The enumerated population at the Census of 1891 was as follows:—

“Old Town”	}	Bridlington	1,670	males,	1,918	females
		Part Bessingby	33	„	51	„
“The Quay”	}	Bridlington Quay	1,260	„	1,985	„
		Hilderthorpe	774	„	921	„
		Part Sewerby	90	„	207	„

The disproportion of the sexes being most marked in Bridlington Quay proper and the Sewerby part of the District. There was also in the Quay a marked excess in the proportion of those of mature and advanced age, and I have no reason to suppose that these relative proportions have altered much since the census, as the births and deaths for 1896 show the same lack of balance, and warrant similar deduction.

In estimating the population of a growing health-resort such as ours a variety of data have to be considered, and being now about the middle of an intercensal epoch these are not so exact as one could wish for statistical purposes. Rapidly as the area of the District is being built up it does not follow that there is a corresponding increase in the population. Houses which for two or three months in the year are filled to their full capacity and perhaps in excess, may for the remainder of the year be shut up or be occupied by one or two people only and the resultant daily population of the town which alone is available for our purpose appears disproportionately small.

TABLE OF HOUSES.

	1896.		1895.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied	Occupied.	Unoccupied
Bridlington	1156	7	1117	13
Bridlington Quay	1418	20	1385	28
The District	2574	27	2502	41

Between the 1st. May and 31st. August inclusive there were 195,260 visitors and excursionists brought into the town by the Railway Companies—make this number 200,000 to cover those who came before and after this time and we get a resultant daily population for the year of 548, which corresponds very closely with the 550 and 600 I have formerly deduced from independent sources for poor and good years respectively. The residential population calculated on the occupied house per centage of the 1891 census, gives a total of 9,711 making with the visitors daily proportion, an estimated population of 10,259. A simple control calculation may be made by taking the estimated population of 1895 which was 9,925, adding thereto the natural increase of 85, together with the per centage population

of the newly occupied houses 270, and we have a total of 10,280. It would be of considerable assistance in this matter if the Council were to arrange with the proprietors of one of the Visiting Lists to be furnished with the exact numbers of those staying in the town week by week—the machinery is ready to hand and the plan presents many advantages over any formal attempt at census taking.

We had a fair average year in 1896 as regards the weather—frost and snow in the early months followed by a fine but dry, spring and early summer—plenty of sunshine until the middle of July, when the drought broke, and rains predominated to the end of August, the final months of the year being of the usual character. I regret that the removal of the rain gauge from the Victoria Rooms' Tower has prevented my recording the rainfall for the past few years, and have to suggest that the Council provide a proper set of meteorological instruments in charge of a competent attendant, such being now a part of the equipment of every health-resort of any pretensions. For the Barometer Records I am indebted to the Victoria Club.

BAROMETER 1896.

Month.	Highest	Lowest	Range	Month	Highest	Lowest	Range
January...	30·82	29·50	1·32	July.....	30·25	29·74	0·51
February..	30·65	29·70	0·95	August....	30·20	29·60	0·60
March.....	30·16	29·16	1·00	September	30·38	29·33	1·05
April.....	30·44	29·76	0·68	October...	30·48	29·23	1·25
May.....	30·40	29·70	0·70	November	30·55	29·05	1·50
June.....	30·10	29·80	0·30	December.	30·20	29·05	1·15

The opening of the New Spa on the South-side gave a great impetus to our Season, and will no doubt add materially to the prosperity of the whole District if properly managed. I must again draw your earnest attention to the necessity of supervising the erection of new buildings and to seeing that due regard is paid to the Sanitary Bye-Laws of the Council. Over 150 sets of plans for new buildings received the Council's sanction during the past year.

We have had a small epidemic of Measles, for the suppression of which some of the Elementary Schools were temporarily closed, and later the introduction of Scarlatina by our Visitors resulted in an outbreak of that complaint again entailing the closure of schools. This measure was successful in both instances in arresting the spread of the disease, but I must remind you that the means of isolating the first cases and properly disinfecting infected articles, would most probably have rendered unnecessary any such drastic procedure, and have saved some lives. An isolation hospital and properly equipped disinfecting station are the most pressing needs of this town. The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act should be at once adopted.

The Water Supply of the town during the past year was plentiful and of good quality, but I regret that I am unable to chronicle the provision of filter beds for its future purification.

DISTRICT VITAL STATISTICS FOR TEN YEARS, 1887-96.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Births.	214	221	211	230	246	229	225	265	244	273
Deaths.	165	143	147	169	187	173	195	135	172	165
Birth-rates.	21·84	22·31	21·14	23·0	25·10	23·48	22·9	26·9	24·58	26·6
Death-rates.										
General.	16·84	14·40	14·70	16·90	19·08	17·70	19·8	13·7	17·32	16·18
Zymotic.	1·02	0·40	0·70	1·80	1·42	1·74	2·54	1·01	2·92	1·65
Infantile.	149·0	108·5	142·1	147·8	101·6	135·3	155·5	116·9	204·9	109·8

Although not the best year we have experienced, 1896 from a statistical point of view takes a fairly good place in the decade 1887-96. The birth-rate is the highest with one exception, and the death-rates from all causes and Zymotic diseases are below the mean and will compare favourably with the corresponding rates which ruled in the country generally as shown in the following paragraphs.

VITAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND & WALES.

The birth-rate in England and Wales in 1896 was 29·7 per 1000 of the population, which is lower than the rate in any other year on record excepting 1894; and 1·3 per 1000 below the mean rate in the ten years 1886-95.

The death-rate in 1896 was 17·1 per 1000 and this also is lower than the rate in any previous year excepting 1894; compared with the rate in the ten years 1886-95, the death-rate in 1896 shows a decrease of 1·7 per 1000.

The rate of mortality among infants under one year of age to 1000 registered births was 148, which was also the mean proportion in the ten years 1886-95.

The deaths from certain diseases of the Zymotic class correspond to a rate of 2·18 per 1000 living, against 1·81 and 2·17 respectively in the preceding two years.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL).

In calculating the rates for births, deaths and marriages the District population of 10,259 is divided between the Old Town and the Quay in the proportion of 4,400 to the former and 5,859 to the latter locality.

MARRIAGES.

There were 7 more marriages in 1896 than in 1895, and 32 more than in 1894. The respectable total of 113 weddings producing a marriage rate of 11 per 1000 or 22 persons married to each 1000 living.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

There were 273 births registered in the Urban District during the year 1896 against 244 and 265 for the two preceding years. As shown in the following table the Old Town locality had over 30 per cent. more births than the Quay. The birth-rate for Bridlington was 35·22; for the Quay 20·14 and for the Urban District 26·6 per 1000.

There were 17 illegitimate births corresponding to an illegitimate birth-rate of 1·6 per 1000 of the population, this being a fraction higher than in the preceding year, but considerably lower than in some previous years. Children born out of wedlock equalled 6·2 per centum of the total births.

TABLE OF QUARTERS.

	1896.			1895.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BRIDLINGTON.						
1st Quarter.	15	14	29	17	15	32
2nd Quarter.	19	15	34	16	13	29
3rd Quarter.	30	22	52	11	19	30
4th Quarter.	21	19	40	13	17	30
Totals	85	70	155	57	64	121
BRIDLINGTON QUAY.						
1st Quarter.	16	10	26	13	21	34
2nd Quarter.	22	15	37	12	13	25
3rd Quarter.	26	11	37	20	17	37
4th Quarter.	9	9	18	16	11	27
Totals	73	45	118	61	62	123
Totals for the District	158	115	273	118	126	244

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

The corrected deaths for the District were 165, against 172 for 1895, and 135 for 1894. Of this total the Old town contributed 79, and The Quay 86. As will be seen in the accompanying table the sexes are fairly evenly represented proportionately to the predominance of females in the Quay. The deathrates from "all causes" at "all ages" was 17·9 at Bridlington, 14·6 for the Quay and 16·08 for the Urban District; being 1·24 below the corresponding rate for 1895.

TABLE OF QUARTERS.

	1896.			1895.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BRIDLINGTON.						
1st Quarter.	9	8	17	5	8	13
2nd Quarter.	7	11	18	21	7	28
3rd Quarter.	12	5	17	8	7	15
4th Quarter.	14	13	27	11	9	20
Totals	42	37	79	45	31	76
BRIDLINGTON QUAY.						
1st Quarter.	9	6	15	6	17	23
2nd Quarter.	11	10	21	15	17	32
3rd Quarter.	11	12	23	8	14	22
4th Quarter.	5	22	27	11	8	19
Totals	36	50	86	40	56	96
Totals for the District	78	87	165	85	87	172

The deaths of children under one year of age were equal to 109·8 per 1000 live births, and constituted 18 per cent. of the total mortality; and being rather more than half the rate and per centage of 1895. Of these children 23·3 per cent. were illegitimate; and are equal to 41 per cent of the illegitimate births for the year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The accompanying table of gross mortality is arranged to show the disease, age, sex, locality and quarter of the year relating to each death.

Disease:—There were 17 deaths due to the principal zymotic diseases, which come first in the list, viz:- 9 at Bridlington, 6 at Bridlington Quay, and 2 in Hilderthorpe, the zymotic death-rate being 2·04 for the Old Town, 1·3 for the Quay and 1·65 for the Urban District; this last being 1·27 below the corresponding rate in the year 1895. Only 3 deaths are recorded as directly due to Influenza as against 11 in 1895 whilst per contra there were 19 deaths from Phthisis and 25 from Bronchitis and Pneumonia against 11 and 17 respectively in 1895, once more showing that with Influenza in our midst, and the complaint was prevalent in a well-marked type towards the end of the year, a low direct death-rate is sure to be counterbalanced by a heavy indirect mortality mostly attributed to disease of the Respiratory System. Diseases of Brain and Spinal Cord and disease of Heart and Blood Vessels took 18 and 13 victims against 21 and 11 for the year before, and old age with 26 exceeds the number for 1895 by half-a-dozen. Inquests in 1896 were one less than in 1895. It is often suggested that Cancer is on the increase, this scarcely seems borne out by our small record, where the deaths from this disease have not increased beyond the ratio of increase of population (see next table). Finally the gross mortality for 1896 is two below the gross mortality for 1895.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.												SEX.		Divisions of District.			Quarters of the Year.				Totals	
	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 2.	From 2 to 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 to 15.	From 15 to 25.	From 25 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 65.	From 65 to 80.	From 80 to 90.	From 90 to 100.	Males.	Females.	Bridlington.	Bridlington Quay.	Hildershorpe.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.		
Zymotic Diseases.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Pertussis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Diarrhoea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Cellulitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Aphtha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Cancer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Gangrene and Diabetes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Phthisis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Dis. of Brain & Spinal Cord	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Disease of Heart & Blood Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	6	15	8	9	3	8	9	3	6	7
Dis. of Liver, Stomach & Bowels	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	6	15	8	9	3	8	9	3	6	7
Disease of Prostate, &c.	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	6	15	8	9	3	8	9	3	6	7
Congenital Debility	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	9	22	10	11	5	8	9	3	6	8
Premature Birth & Malformation	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	9	22	10	11	5	8	9	3	6	8
Old Age	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	9	22	10	11	5	8	9	3	6	8
Inquests.	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	9	22	10	11	5	8	9	3	6	8
{ Accidental Causes	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	9	22	10	11	5	8	9	3	6	8
{ Natural Causes	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	9	22	10	11	5	8	9	3	6	8
Totals	29	7	11	6	1	7	15	26	45	16	2	82	90	81	64	27	33	40	44	55	172		

Sex:—A larger proportion of males than females died at the Old Town, whilst at the Quay the contrary ruled.

Age:—The gross mortality shows a reduction in infantile deaths of 20 below the year 1895.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES IN THE TEN YEARS 1887-96.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Cancer	9	4	5	12	8	6	8	5	10	10
Tuberculosis ...	10	13	15	14	20	16	18	17	11	19
Influenza				1	10		6	1	11	3
Bronchitis, &c.	33	28	23	31	33	29	30	28	17	25

MORTALITY FROM DISEASES IN THE ZYMOTIC CLASS IN THE TEN YEARS 1887-96.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Diarrhoea.....	2	1		7	6	2	19	1	18	3
Diphtheria					1	2		2	1	
Enteric Fever...	2	1	3	1	3	1	4		4	2
Scarlet Fever ...	2		1				1	1	2	6
Measles.....				9	5	7				4
Whooping Cough	4	1	4	1		4		6	4	2
Small Pox							1			
Croup		1			1	1				2

VACCINATION.

In the twelve months ending 30th. June 1896 there were registered in the Bridlington Vaccination Officer's District a total of 319 births. Of these 146 have been successfully vaccinated, 25 have died unvaccinated, in 2 cases the operation has been postponed by Medical Certificate, leaving 146 or 45·7 per cent. unvaccinated in January 1897.

VACCINATIONS FOR THE TEN YEARS 1886-95.

	Births.	Success-fully Vaccinated.	Insus-ceptible.	Died unvaccinated.	Postpon'd by Medical Certificate.	Removed to Districts known.	Removed to Districts unknown.	unac-counted for.	Per cent lost sight of or unac-td. for.
1886	308	268	2	27	6	2	—	3	
1887	276	216	—	31	6	9	—	14	5
1888	299	239	—	29	3	2	4	22	8·3
1889	310	191	—	37	—	2	6	54	17·4
1890	275	214	—	25	1	2	7	26	9·4
1891	324	245	—	36	2	—	—	40	12·3
1892	290	206	—	24	—	1	—	59	20·0
1893	326	202	—	33	—	2	—	89	27·3
1894	309	192	—	32	2	4	10	67	24·9
1895	308	147	—	35	2	—	—	124	40·26

This table shows a steadily increasing number of individuals unprotected by vaccination, who will readily become victims when exposed to the virulent poison of Small Pox; the death-rate of Variola amongst the unprotected is

is over 40 per cent. of those attacked; a rough awakening I am afraid will come to many, and a fearful harvest of death and disfigurement be reaped as the result of the present supineness, whilst the expenditure of money and loss of work will painfully emphasize the adage that "prevention is better than cure." It is certainly an anachronism that the administration of the Vaccination Acts, essentially sanitary in their scope, should be entrusted to the Poor Law Authorities of the Country.

LLOYD COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

This interesting and perhaps most useful of our purely local charities did its work in 1896 in the unostentatious and effective way, so characteristic of Medical benevolence that we are at times apt to overlook its claims to our support when in competition with more clamant institutions. With its 129 in-patients and 126 out-patients, the Hospital has proved itself a friend in need to many, curing some, relieving others and generally employing the limited resources at command in a manner deserving of all praise and support.

ST. ANNE'S CONVALESCENT HOME.

The total number of admissions to St Anne's Home during the summer season of 1896 was 951. being the highest recorded since the foundation of the charity. A Church of England Institution it extends its Catholic sympathies to all creeds, and brings to a constantly widening circle of sick poor, the benefits of sea-air, plentiful nourishing food and cheerful environment. That so large a number of more or less sick people should have been received with only three deaths speaks volumes for the ability with which the Home is administered. I am glad to see that a new Chapel is being erected and additional ward accommodation contemplated for the segregation of Tuberculous Cases.

SANITATION.

The past year shows no falling off in the work of the Sanitary Department. Inspector Reed's careful and instructive report requires little comment from me, it shows the amount of work which can be got through by an energetic and painstaking officer. To most of the graver cases I have accompanied the Inspector and have also inspected the Common Lodging-houses, Milk Shops, Slaughter-houses, occasionally, and can bear testimony to their improved conditions.

The small epidemics of Measles and Scarlatina threw much work on this Department—and the want of a public and efficient disinfecting station was very evident. I am glad to note that on the whole the Scavenging has been well done—I must say that I have had a good many complaints addressed to me on this subject during the past year. Improved carts which will not slop stinking fluid about the streets are badly needed.

I am pleased to learn that the sewers were well flushed and the man-holes were a less source of complaint than formerly—I am inclined to think the mid-summer rains had something to do with this as well as the Surveyor's staff.

The legal proceedings in support of the Council's orders were not extensive but I am glad to note they were successful. I have once more to reiterate my recommendation to revise and reprint your Bye-Laws—all are in some one or other matter a little out of date, and some are out of print.

Further lavatory accommodation is required and I am informed will shortly be provided—and the unsightly and leaking urinal in Queen Street be removed. There is no public accommodation of this nature on the South side of the town—I think this should receive early attention.

The Port Sanitary work has received due attention during the year—and an assistant inspector was appointed for this and other purposes in the summer months. Looking to the rapid growth of the town and the voluminous duties which appertain to the Council's Inspector I think the permanent increase of the staff should receive early consideration. The tabular statement of cases reported to the Sanitary Committee during the past five years, which is to be found at the end of this report, does not indicate any falling off at this end of the quin-quennium and the probability is that the work will increase rather than diminish.

In concluding this, my Eleventh Annual Report, allow me to thank the Council for your confidence in reappointing me your Medical Officer of Health and the gentlemen forming the Sanitary Committee for the care and thoroughness with which they have dealt with the business I have brought before them and their unvarying courtesy to myself in our mutual relations.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM A. WETWAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Urban District Council and Sanitary Authority of Bridlington.



TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
BRIDLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,
FEBRUARY, 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report of work done in the Sanitary Department during the year ending 31st December, 1896.

INSPECTION.—I have again carried out as far as possible a house to house inspection of the entire District, and when I have found Sanitary defects have reported the same to the Sanitary Authority, in cases requiring such action. Numerous small matters have also been corrected during the year on verbal recommendation.

HOUSE DRAINAGE, &c.—The drainage of Houses, Water Supply, and Ventilation, have again received due attention, and I am glad to be able to report that the Sanitary condition of the entire District, as it relates to these items, is generally very good. The connections specified in the table relate to old houses and not new ones.

TABULAR STATEMENT.—I append herewith a Tabular Statement of the cases with which I have dealt, which contains a large number of instances of defective Privies and Soil Boxes, Dipstone Cesspools, worn out and defective Pan Closets, House Drains, &c., blocked up or defective.

DEFECTIVE PRIVIES.—Defective Privies form a large proportion of the cases reported and consist of badly arranged Privies, old leaky wood soil boxes unfit for use, or entirely without soil box, and others discharging into large Ashpits. Several large Ashpits have been abolished and in others the connection with the Privy has been cut off. Eleven new Privies erected and four, where the night-soil had to be carried through dwelling-houses, have been provided with soil boxes fitted with air-tight covers.

CESSPOOLS.—The Dipstone Cesspools have been replaced by Sanitary Syphon Gullies.

WATER CLOSETS.—Defective Water Closets are in most cases those known as Pan Closets, and they have been replaced by new Closets of modern pattern and construction.

HOUSE SCAVENGING.—The House Scavenging of the whole District is divided into six sub-districts numbered one to six, viz: Bridlington two sub-districts, Quay three sub-districts, and Hilderthorpe one sub-district. In sub-districts Nos. 3 and 5 the work has been well done by the Contractors. In sub-districts Nos. 1 2 4 and 6 I have frequently had numerous complaints, but on investigation, I have not always found the Contractors to blame. In these sub-districts we frequently find the back doors fastened. Large accumulations of Garden, and other refuse are deposited in Ashpits, which the Contractor, by his agreement, is not bound to remove.

DISINFECTANTS.—During the Summer months 15 cwt. of powder and 240 gallons of fluid was procured, and a quantity of powder supplied to each Contractor for use on his rounds. The Council used the fluid freely in disinfecting the Sewers and street Gullies. Sewer Flushing well done.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—One person was summoned before the Justices in Petty Sessions charged with neglecting to carry out the requisition of Notices served upon him to abate a Nuisance on his property. The Justices made an order to have the same carried out and to pay the costs. Another person was summoned charged with depositing a quantity of Fish refuse, &c., on the Beach at the West end of South Pier, and was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

COW-SHEDS.—During the year I have made systematic inspection of all Cow-sheds, Dairies and Milk-shops. On the 31st December, 1896, there were on the Register 52 Cow-sheds, 4 Milk-shops, 17 Slaughter-houses, 7 Common Lodging-houses, and 19 Bake-houses. The Cow-sheds have mainly been kept in a fairly clean and satisfactory condition. Three or four still remain which are not quite satisfactory as to space, light and drainage. Two persons have Registered and two persons have ceased to be registered, leaving the same number on the Register as in the previous year.

DAIRIES.—There are several Dairies and Milk Stores in the District, and 4 Milk Shops, which have been kept, with their utensils, in a clean and satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 17 Registered Slaughter-houses in the District, the majority of which are fairly well adapted for the business, and generally comply with the Council's Bye Laws. The majority have been fairly well managed, only a few minor infringements have had to be corrected. With respect to one or two others in closely populated situations, I have had several complaints of bad smells from Stinking Manure and other causes.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—The number of Common Lodging-houses on the Register is 7 which are all situated in Bridlington, providing nightly accommodation for 101 Lodgers. The cubic space is sufficient. During the year I have dealt with numerous small matters which frequently occur in those places, such as filthy privies, accumulations of manure, inattention to ventilation of sleeping rooms, emptying slops &c., &c.

BAKE-HOUSES.—There are 19 Bake-houses in the district, the whole of which have been fairly well conducted and comply with the provisions relating to them only a few small matters have had to be dealt with.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.—During the year 17 observations of emitting volumes of dense black smoke from bake-houses and other places have been noted, duration of same being from 3 to 11 minutes, and mostly occurring in the early morning, when the fires are restarted.

INSPECTIONS MADE.—During the year ended 31st December, 1896, I have made the following number of visits of Inspection to the places named below.

To Cow-sheds, Dairies and Milk-shops	...	...	432
„ Slaughter-houses	...	...	228
„ Common Lodging-houses	...	...	84
„ Bake-houses	...	...	209
„ Workshops and places of other Trades	...	...	28
	Total	...	<hr/> 981 <hr/>

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.—I have also inspected during the year 10 sea-going vessels and 157 fishing vessels, making a total of 167. Two sea-going vessels were fumigated. Some of the fishing vessels I found in a very dirty condition (especially some of the Scotch vessels) and requested that they should be cleansed and the drinking water emptied overboard. In others the cabins are very low and badly ventilated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obediently,

FRANCIS REED,

Inspector of Nuisances, &c., &c

To W. A. WETWAN, Esq., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health,
Urban District Council, Bridlington.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES.

Defective Privies, Soil Boxes, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	68
„ Ashpits ...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Drainage ...	...	...	...	...	31
Privies emptying through dwelling-houses ...	...	...	...	...	4
Privies without soil-boxes ...	...	...	...	...	16
New Privies erected ...	...	...	...	...	11
Dust Boxes provided ...	...	...	...	...	2
Filthy Dipstone Cesspools, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	21
W.C's. Defective, want of Ventilation and Water Supply ...	...	...	...	...	13
House Drains, &c., blocked up ...	...	...	...	...	21
Connections made with Main Sewer ...	...	...	...	...	9
Floors and Yards badly paved ...	...	...	...	...	4
Urinals in Hotel Yards without Water Supply ...	...	...	...	...	1
Undrained and Filthy Piggeries ...	...	...	...	...	5
Filthy rain-water Cisterns and leaky fall pipes ...	...	...	...	...	7
Filthy Living and Sleeping Rooms ...	...	...	...	...	4
Dwelling-houses unfit for habitation ...	...	...	...	...	2
Lock-up Shops, Workrooms, &c., want of Ventilation, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ overcrowded ...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations and deposits of Filth, and Manure Heaps ...	...	...	...	...	9
Piggeries removed	4
Accumulation of stinking pig wash	1
Filthy and grown up water courses	4

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COW-SHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILK-SHOPS.

Limewashing and Cleansing	7
Drainage, blocked or defective, and repairs of floors	9
Filthy Manure Heaps and Pits ...	...	...	...	...	9
Insufficient space and light and bad construction of Dairy	3
Swine removed from Cow-shed	1

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SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Want of Limewashing and Cleansing	3
Yards &c. badly paved and drained	6
Improper deposit of Garbage, &c.	4
Accumulation of Manure and stinking pig wash	6

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COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Gullies and Drains blocked up	2
Filthy Privies, Yards, and Manure Heaps	15
Want of Ventilation of Rooms and inattention to slops, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	11
Want of thorough cleansing of rooms ...	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs of Living and Sleeping Rooms	3
Worn-out and filthy soil-boxes	4
New Urinal made	1

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BAKE-HOUSES.

Limewashing and Cleansing	3
Removing Ashes and Refuse	5
Other matters	2
						<hr/> 10
Total number of Cases,						<hr/> 341

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES REPORTED, 1892-6.

1892	Cases during the year	291
1893	do.	444
1894	do.	361
1895	do.	283
1896	do.	246
		<hr/> 1625

Cow-sheds, Dairies, &c.		
1892	Cases during the year	11
1893	do.	25
1894	do.	25
1895	do.	24
1896	do.	29
		<hr/> 114

Slaughter-houses.		
1892	Cases during the year	9
1893	do.	9
1894	do.	19
1895	do.	15
1896	do.	19
		<hr/> 71

Common Lodging-houses.		
1892	Cases during the year	23
1893	do.	20
1894	do.	32
1895	do.	28
1896	do.	37
		<hr/> 140

Bake-houses.		
1892	Cases during the year	9
1893	do.	6
1894	do.	4
1895	do.	8
1896	do.	10
		<hr/> 37

F. REED.

